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04697048 \*\*Image available\*\*  
IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

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#### ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide an image forming device capable of shortening a first copy time even in the case of selecting paper in size stored in a paper storage device of long conveying distance to an image forming part such as a paper deck.

CONSTITUTION: Of a plurality of cassettes C(sub 1), C(sub 2) and a paper deck D, in the one cassette C(sub 1) and the paper deck D, papers Pc, Pd of the same size are stored, and in the case of feeding the paper Pc, Pd of this size, so as to feed paper preferentially from the cassette C(sub 1) of short paper conveying distance to an image forming part 1, paper feed rollers 3a, 3b, 3c which are paper feeders, separating rollers 5a, 5b, 5c, plurality of conveying rollers 6 and register rollers 7 are controlled by a paper feed controller 10. In the case of feeding a plurality of sheets of paper, when fed paper of at least the first sheet from the cassette C(sub 1) and the rest of paper from the paper deck D, a supply frequency of paper of high frequency of use can be also decreased.

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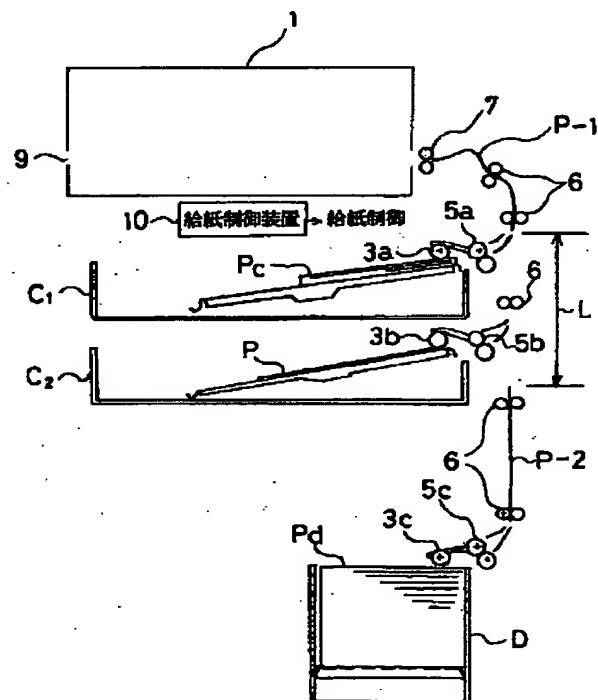
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(54) 【発明の名称】 画像形成装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 ペーパーデッキのように、画像形成部までの搬送距離の長い用紙収納装置に収納されているサイズ用の紙を選択した際にも、ファーストコピータイムを短縮させることのできる画像形成装置を提供する。

【構成】 複数のカセットC<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>とペーパーデッキDのうち一方のカセットC<sub>1</sub>とペーパーデッキDとに同一サイズの用紙P<sub>c</sub>、P<sub>d</sub>が収納され、そのサイズの用紙P<sub>c</sub>、P<sub>d</sub>を給紙する場合に、画像形成部1までの用紙搬送距離が短いカセットC<sub>1</sub>から優先的に給紙するように、給紙制御装置10により、給紙装置である給紙ローラ3a、3b、3cと分離ローラ5a、5b、5cと複数の搬送ローラ6およびレジストローラ7を制御する。また複数枚給紙する際には、少なくとも一枚目の用紙をカセットC<sub>1</sub>から、残りの用紙をペーパーデッキDから給紙すれば、使用頻度の高い用紙の補給頻度を下げることが可能になる。



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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR REMOTE DELIVERY  
OF  
RETAIL BANKING SERVICES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and system for distributing financial and other services to remote locations, and more specifically, provides banking type financial transaction handling via remote data terminals located in users' homes, offices or other locations (i.e., "home banking" or "remote banking"). Still more specifically, one aspect of the present invention involves using the ATM (automatic teller machine) network (interchange) as a data communications network for conducting banking financial transactions from homes and offices.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Not long ago, "home banking" was thought to be just around the corner. With the advent of relatively inexpensive, powerful personal computers, the computer industry hoped (and predicted) that a personal computer with communications capability (e.g., modem) would soon find its way into every home.

It was generally believed by many that the home computer would become a central, integrated part of everyday life and would proliferate as have radio and television receivers in past decades. It was expected that people would prepare and file their income tax returns by computer, conduct most or all financial transactions (including billpaying) through software interfacing their personal computer and telecommunications lines with banks and other financial institutions, etc. The home personal computer was expected to largely replace the U.S. Postal Service as a means of communicating with and contacting the outside world. People would draft personal letters using word processing software on the personal computer and telecommunicate the letters electronically to the intended recipient over telecommunications networks. It was expected that shopping would be done electronically by perusing electronic merchandise and grocery catalogs "online" and placing orders electronically over a telecommunications data network; and that even newspapers would be read electronically "online" (thus obviating the need for delivery of hard copy).

A few banks and other financial institutions actually developed "home banking" systems designed to interface with home personal computers expected to soon be found in most households.

For a variety of reasons, the dream of a world-wide network of home computers providing a vast array of electronic services to a majority of the

inhabitants of industrialized nations has simply not been realized.

Ordinary people are generally not used to computers and many avoid them whenever possible. While the next generation may be highly computer literate, many of their parents and grandparents have little or no computer experience and would much rather continue doing things "the old way." Even computer literates who own home personal computers find use of the computer to be relatively limited. As one example, it continues to be relatively expensive and impractical to send "mail" electronically. Telecommunicating over telephone lines is relatively expensive, and only just recently have regional telephone companies entered the public data network (PDN) business thereby increasing capacity and reducing user costs. Moreover, most intended electronic mail recipients do not even have computers, the necessary communications equipment and the knowledge and experience.

Perhaps more importantly, the "learning curve" associated with familiarizing oneself with new software is often so steep that even computer literate people look upon learning a new software package with great disdain and apprehension. Thousands upon thousands of different software packages are on the market, but the top sellers are typically the first packages to be introduced. This is because users tend to continue to use software they already know and resist learning new packages unless they are convinced the effort will be